

NON-COMS TO GIVE HOP WEDNESDAY FOR RELIEF FUND

Fort Shafter Officers Plan Entertainment For Night After Ladies' Masquerade Ball

The noncommissioned officers at Fort Shafter have undertaken an additional entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Next Wednesday night they will give a grand dance and they have resolved to outdistance in numbers the attendance that the officers and ladies will have at the masquerade ball.

To this end 1st Sgt. Victor Whitaker, Company K, 2d Infantry, as committee on refreshments; 1st Sgt. Lucius A. Miller, Company E, 2d Infantry, and 1st Sgt. Herman Minder, Company H, 2d Infantry, as committee on supper; Sgt. Maj. Harry J. Burns, 2d Infantry, and Cpl. Fletcher G. Forney, Company E, Signal Corps, as floor committee; 1st Sgt. Orrin H. Rigley, Company K, 2d Infantry, and Color Sgt. Thomas Clarkson, 2d Infantry, as reception committee with 1st Sgt. Frank Frazier, Company I, Engineers, in general charge of arrangements, have undertaken the management of the dance.

Tickets for the dance will be sold at 50 cents each with ladies admitted free. A splendid supper will be served and for this no extra charge will be made. The committee on supper has had given to it \$150 as a donation outright for supper expenses and that means that refreshments of the finest kind will be served in abundance.

The dance follows the masquerade ball to be given by the ladies of Shafter on Tuesday night and all of the tents for supper, the fine music and all other arrangements as to cloak-rooms and lighting will be at the disposal of the "noncoms" managing the Wednesday night dance.

The ticket sale already assures the men managing the affair a big attendance and Roger, De Russy and all of the other posts around Honolulu are coming to the front in fine style, for the people of those posts know what their brothers at Shafter can do when it comes to giving a dance and they know, too, that the Shafter hop-room is the only good floor available for the army garrisons around the harbor.

Invitations will be sent to the marines and bluejackets at Pearl Harbor, as well as to the submarine people in the bay, to come out and have a good time together. The response is expected to be large and, if, as is predicted, the dance is a success it will mean that there will be more dances for the men and their friends. Many are in favor of holding similar dances at least once a month. These to be solely for entertainment, with the army relief feature left out.

For Wednesday night, however, the men desire that all come and contribute the moderate amount charged for tickets to a worthy cause in which the widows and children of enlisted men share equally with those left behind by officers who die in harness. Tickets are for sale by the committee and by 1st sergeants and the post exchanges.

The war department has announced the resignations of two more army officers, those of First Lieut. Birch O. Mahaffey, Coast Artillery, and First Lieut. Charles S. Donavin, Infantry. Both have been serving as captains in the ordnance department. Lieut. Mahaffey is the twenty-ninth officer to resign in 1914, the largest number in some years.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, who has been ordered to take command of the third division of the Atlantic fleet; Capt. Reynold T. Hall, an engineer officer, and an additional number in grade, and Commander Charles T. Hughes have been advanced in grade by the retirement of Rear Admiral Nicholson.



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The Training of an Infantry Soldier in One Year

In view of recent demands for a larger standing army, and an adequate reserve, made by the secretary of war and Maj. Gen. Wotherspoon, when he retired a short while ago as chief of staff, the following paper is of exceptional interest. The formation of an efficient reserve depends on the ability to train soldiers in a comparatively short term of service with the colors, and to keep a steady stream of men passing into the reserve. It has been a mooted question whether or not the finished product could be turned out in one year, and recently, as part of the post graduate garrison school course of the 2d Infantry, a board of officers was directed to investigate this matter and prepare a paper.

Below is the result of this board's researches:

Below is the result of this board's researches: clear the ground by determining whether or not it is the opinion of military men, backed up by experience with troops, that an infantry soldier can be turned out fully trained in one year. The contemplation of a scheme of training requiring more than a year is excluded by the scope of this paper. If, therefore, we should conclude that one year is not sufficient to turn out the finished product, we shall submit a plan to eliminate the less important parts of training and concentrate on essentials in order to obtain the best possible field soldier in the time available. First, let us fix our standard. Our Infantry Drill Regulations tell us that "Modern combat demands the highest order of training, discipline, leadership and morale on the part of infantry." Also, that "The duties of infantry are many and difficult. All infantry must be fit to cope with all conditions that may arise. Modern war requires but one kind of infantry—good infantry." Couple this with the dictum of our Infantry Journal that "Modern infantry demands a greater amount of training than any other arm," and we have our task cut out for us. Various schemes of short enlistment training periods are being advocated nowadays in the service papers. These are based upon the principle that the most important thing of all is to get a reserve—and that as quickly as possible. While not undervaluing the importance of a reserve it is believed that a year, under our present conditions, will be sufficient time to teach an infantryman enough of the essentials to make him an efficient soldier.

We should give abundant consideration to the fact that, while we can no doubt teach the Americans sent to us for such training the outward forms of the duties of the infantry soldier, the drill, field work, etc., it is a question as to whether or not we can in a year so instill into our independent American that prime requisite habit of unquestioning obedience that makes teamwork possible. In our volunteer forces in times past, a year actually in the field, in active operations, has developed this spirit, due to the fact that the soldier could see that his life and that of his comrades depended upon such obedience and teamwork, but it is a question as to whether or not we can instill that thought and habit in a year's peace time training, except in that portion of the men sent who are above the average in education and intelligence. In this connection we must keep in mind that our recruits of the present day will come from a people whose "steadfastly improving standard of living tend to increase the instinct of self-preservation and to diminish the spirit of self-sacrifice. The spirit of the times looks upon war as an avoidable evil, and this militates directly against that courage which has a contempt for death. The fast manner of living at the present day undermines the nervous system, the fanaticism and the religious and national enthusiasm of a bygone age are lacking, and, finally, the physical powers of the human species are partly diminishing." (Baik, Vol. I, page 194.) One year of training may produce a well instructed man in the outward forms of military training, but there will be at the end of that time, still lacking the years of experience, the training of thought, as well as of body, which produces real soldiers, i. e., men whose devotion to duty surpasses their fear of death. (Baik, Vol. I, page 195.) All this is mentioned to show that we do not believe a real soldier—the soldier to be counted on for teamwork, obedience and self-sacrifice—can be produced in one year from the average material supplied as recruits, unless maybe some great national wave of inflated patriotism will produce the spirit sought.

However, it is not advisable to say at the beginning of a task that it is one which cannot be performed, so we will assume that our material for the one year's training will be better in most respects than like material in other countries and see what can be done with it in that year. We desire to make an infantry soldier in one year. "Training alone will never attain this object. To arouse and develop the man's intellect may make him a good skirmisher, a skillful member of a patrol, but for battle he remains incomplete, since his awakened mental powers have not been made available by discipline and drill. His energies are not governed by a higher will; nothing can give us the assurance that he may not fail at the most decisive moment." (Baik, page 106.) Trained he may be in some lines, but as yet he is no soldier. It may be said to counteract this statement that patriotism and enthusiasm will, added to the year's training, supply assurance that one-year men will not fail in battle. But their enthusiasm and patriotism must be replaced by "faithful, unselfish performance of duty, and unquestioning subordination of the will of the individual to that of his leaders. To be sure, on days of success enthusiasm may suffice, but not when everything around him begins to waver and yield."

"The importance of drill, which can-

not be replaced by other forms of training, does not become apparent until all enthusiasm disappears, until panic is about to take hold." (Baik, page 107.) Now drill as we mean it must not be confused with the snappy drill of troops—we mean discipline, rather than drill, as we understand the latter. To obtain this takes longer than a year. We must work from the inside as well as from the outside. Thus you see what we are aiming at when we say that in the training of the American, interest must be aroused in the individual to show why he must render the unquestioning obedience which is the first essential to being a real soldier.

While by no means believing that things are best as they are, because they are the "standpatter" attitude, the consensus of opinion of foreign military nations should undoubtedly be given weight in determining how much time is necessary to train a soldier. Taking Germany, France and England, we find that the shortest time which has ever been required under normal conditions for infantry to serve with the colors has been two years, three years has been more usual, and at times, the English have had an enlistment of seven, twelve and twenty-one years.

Maj. McAndrew of our infantry, in an excellent article in our Infantry Journal, Nov.-Dec., 1913, shows most conclusively, what we all know so well that infantry training is of more importance than any other one thing in the making of an army, and also points out most forcibly that the very nature of infantry requires it to take not only the hardest punishment in battle, but to stand up under the greatest hardships all the way through a campaign. It is believed that officers of experience and those of us who think of it seriously, will agree with Maj. McAndrew, whose conclusion is that "Such training cannot be acquired in a few days, a few weeks or even a few months, but that the best results come only from the work of years."

It is appreciated, however, that under the present military policy of our government, we shall be fortunate if allowed even six months for emergency preparation of raw levies before putting them in the field in time of war.

If by "the making of an infantry soldier in one year," the idea is the creation of material for a reserve, the board is of the opinion that, under ideal conditions, it can be accomplished.

Let us first decide what degree of proficiency is absolutely necessary in our reserve in order that it may be a dependable fighting force, then we can decide as to the character and amount of training necessary to produce the article we want to turn out, bearing in mind that it will be to the interest of the country to produce the article in large quantities, in the shortest time practicable, and at the minimum cost.

"Success in battle is the ultimate object of all military training." Therefore, what we want and need in a reserve is fighting efficiency; and all our efforts should be so concentrated and directed as to enable us to train and send back into civil life, in the shortest possible time, and at the least cost to the nation, large numbers of reservists fit for field service. This would eliminate everything in the way of instruction and training that is not absolutely essential to the creation of fighting efficiency. Combat instruction and training will produce fighting efficiency. But to produce it in the shortest possible time and at the least cost our raw material must be of good quality. In other words, our recruits must be of sound mind and body. We have neither the time nor the money to waste on any other kind.

It is believed that, with efficient instructors, improved and standard methods of instruction, and with recruits of sound mind and body, a training period of one year will be ample time to produce private soldiers trained in all the essential phases of combat work.

And it is also believed that, with such a short training period, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining the kind of material that we want, and in the necessary quantities. In time of peace a man is of more value to the community when engaged in civil pursuits, so if we can train men in all essential phases of combat work in one year—in other words, if we can produce fighting efficiency in that time—it is economically and socially wrong to keep them longer away from their civil pursuits.

The youth of the country can afford to devote a short period of their lives to the work of qualifying themselves for efficient service in the defense of their country, and it is believed that thousands would be glad of an opportunity to so qualify with such little interference with their chosen civil vocations. It is the duty of the government to offer them this opportunity on conditions that they can accept.

The board does not believe that we can produce in so short a time the kind of infantry that we would like to have, and that we know we will need to cope with all the many difficult conditions incident to campaign (good infantry); but when war comes, if we have not men with one year's training, we must and will take them with none.

"Experience," writing in the Army and Navy Journal, has outlined a scheme for short training periods in which he would use as a plant a regiment with its complement of officers, the band, and non-commissioned staff, and each company with a nucleus of one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, eight sergeants, fifteen corporals, one artificer, three cooks, two musicians and nine privates—in all, forty enlisted men to the company, leaving room in each company for 110 men for training purposes. The officers and

enlisted nucleus to constitute a corps of instructors, and not to be thought of in any other sense. Of course, stations for this training must be established at posts where weather conditions permit the maximum amount of outdoor work. Scoutfield Barracks and several of our southern posts would be ideal for the purpose. Better results would probably be obtained by training large numbers at brigade or division stations.

If we hope ever to have an adequate reserve, we must adopt some system other than our present one, and it is believed that some such system as this is the solution of the problem that confronts us. But this will involve questions that will require congressional action. In addition to the regiments held at training stations for instruction purposes, we must maintain an "expeditionary force," ready for any emergency. We should have a grade similar to that of warrant officer in the navy in order that we may maintain a complete and efficient corps of instructors in the non-commissioned grades. The man enlisting for the short training should know that at the end of the year's training he will be at liberty to return to his civil vocation, a reservist, or go to the expeditionary force for such time as may be necessary, with his year at the training station, to complete the enlistment period prescribed for that force, and then to the reserve for such period as may be prescribed.

Instructors must be thoroughly familiar with the subject they are teaching. Special attention should be given to the non-commissioned officers who are to act as instructors. They should receive special training to fit them for their duties. Whatever system is used it should be progressive. It is also necessary that the work be so arranged that it will be stimulating to the mind. It is only in this way that the best results can be obtained. This stimulation and interest can be secured as follows: The instructor should give, at the beginning of each exercise, a brief talk explaining its nature and purpose; at the end, a short critique. Moreover, the work should be so arranged that that requiring considerable physical effort should alternate with that requiring more mental effort. In preparing a program of instruction it should be so arranged that those things that are absolutely essential for a soldier to know in campaign should come first. The following are considered the most essential: (1) Discipline. (2) Use of rifle. (3) Marching. (4) Field training.



The indoor baseball league continues to draw enthusiastic crowds. The race will be over January 29, and possession of the handsome cup offered by Wall & Dougherty finally determined. At present Companies H and G look like favorites. The former has four wins and no defeats, and has three more games to play, G has four more games to play, but H has already disposed of G.

Slight changes in the uniform of the National Guard of Hawaii are prescribed in an order issued this week. The collar ornament is changed from "H.A.W." to "I.H." The o. d. cap is authorized for officers when not actually on duty with troops, or in the field. A distinctive collar device is prescribed for officers of the general staff departments, which will be worn in place of the letters "T.H." The chief of staff and aides to the governor will wear the aquillettes from the right, instead of the left shoulder.

Important orders affecting the training of the national guard are now in the hands of the printer. There is an order from the adjutant general's office, prescribing the periods of armory, range and field training for the territorial troops, and also a long regimental order prescribing the instruction of companies of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H. Company commanders are to prepare instruction schedules to conform. To insure thoroughness, the guardsmen will go back to elements for a while, recruit, squad and platoon instruction being prescribed for the months of January, February and March, respectively.

Theoretical instruction for officers and noncommissioned officers will not be taken up until after the annual inspection in March. Then three schools will be started for officers, and one for noncoms. There will be a basic course for officers of less than one year's commissioned service, and for those who did not pass their garrison school examinations last year, a regular garrison school course for officers, the subjects for this year being field service regulations and studies in minor tactics, and a post-graduate course. The first two schools will meet once a week and the last named once a month. At a meeting of officers last night it was decided to hold the regular garrison school on Monday evenings at 7:30 and the post-graduate school the second Friday of each month.

The Merchants' and Miners' Line steamer Itasca, which formerly ran between Philadelphia and Providence, has been sold to Captain Theodore Krum of Boston for trade between Boston and Maine ports.

Baroness Barbara Kalinowski's \$2,000,000 breach of promise suit against Michael J. Hurley, a wealthy St. Louis contractor, was thrown out of the federal court there.

NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA PLANS CHANGES

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Officers of the California National Guard, representing the infantry, cavalry, coast and field artillery and naval militia, want the incoming legislature to re-organize the state military organization of the duty of serving in strikes and labor troubles in the future. To seek this end, measures will be proposed amending the existing laws and creating a separate body to be known as the state constabulary, to handle all strike situations whenever such services are deemed necessary by the state authorities.

This proposal, and others changing the rules and regulations of the guard, will be discussed and whipped into shape on January 10, when the officers of the state militia hold a legislative conference in this city.

It is believed by officers of the guard that the personnel of the several divisions can be raised to a higher level with the strike duty feature eliminated. Hundreds of young men desiring military training refuse to enter the service of the state, it is held, because they do not desire to be placed in the position of taking the field against brothers, fathers, friends and relatives in the event of labor trouble. This duty has hampered the growth of the guard, say high officials of the organizations, and has created a prejudice against the citizen soldiery.

State Constabulary. Strike duty, as required at present under the laws, keeps many men belonging to labor organizations out of the service. Some of the organizations prohibit their men from joining the militia for fear that they would be called upon to use force against their fellow unionists in the event of trouble.

The constabulary, as tentatively proposed at present, would consist of an organization of from 40 to 50 trained men under one officer. The men would be in the state service and paid at the rate of \$1000 a year, while the head officer would receive \$1500.

No Strike Duty. It generally is held that the legislature will not look with approval on the constabulary idea because of the natural objections to any body of fighters organized and maintained for the sole purpose of combating strikers. Fear is entertained that such a body could be used by the enemies of organized labor to beat down unionism, turning the state organization against the poor and in the interest of the capitalist class.

Whether the proposal, now in the tentative form, will be urged by the officers of the guard remains for the conference to decide. There will be an effort, however, to have the militia relieved from strike duty, leaving the state soldiers to be trained for strict military duty only.

NEW CHIEF OF NAVAL BUREAU IS A HUSTLER

Naval Constructor David W. Taylor has assumed the duties of chief of the naval bureau of construction and repair, with the rank of rear-admiral. He relieved Chief Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt.

Naval Constructor Taylor is the senior naval constructor in the navy, and holds the rank of captain. He was born in Virginia March 4, 1864, and appointed to the Naval Academy in 1881, graduating in 1885 at the head of a class noted for the number of brainy men that it contained. The multiple he achieved at the Naval Academy is the highest upon record at that institution, it having never been equaled either before or since his time.

Studied in England. After a few months at sea following his graduation, in 1885 he was ordered to England to take up the study of naval construction at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. His achievement at that institution in competition with picked men from all parts of the world paralleled his record at the United States Naval Academy. His work as a naval constructor for the 28 years since his appointment has been conspicuous. For a number of years he has been in charge of the work of the experimental model basin at the Washington navy yard, and his researches there have resulted in many improvements in the design of hulls of large vessels. It is stated that vessels built by his design within the last few years have practically equalled the speed of vessels of ten years previous on the same horsepower, notwithstanding that the later vessels are nearly double the displacement of the former ones.

At home and abroad he is recognized as the leading designer of the world for large, high-powered vessels. Considered an Expert. When the investigation following the collision between the Olympic and the British cruiser Hawke was held his attendance was requested by the British admiralty as the leading technical expert of the world on matters relating to some phases of the investigation, particularly the question of suction between vessels under way and near each other.

Chief Constructor Watt is the youngest officer ever appointed to the office, being but a few months more than forty years old when he was appointed.

He now is the senior naval constructor, with the rank of lieutenant-commander.

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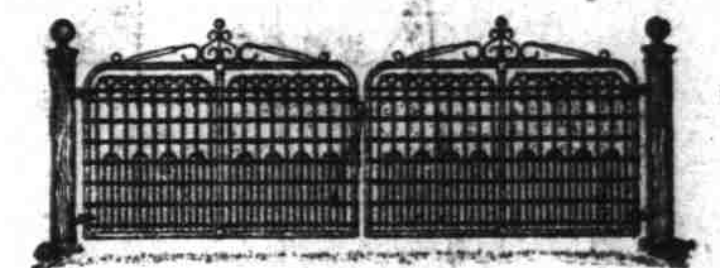
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